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DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS
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Sole Agents in the East for the amalgamated
CLOCKMET, HUMBER and GLADIATOR CO., Ltd.
DUMFRIES TYRES'S BICYCLES—PRICE, \$185.
A special reliable Watch made for this Climate.

Quality A.....	\$16
Quality B.....	\$12

20, **QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL**
Opposite the Telegraph Office.

(41)

TAKE NOTE

It is **UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED THAT**
TO indicate the exact use of words, a
DICTIONARY can compare with the New
Edition of
WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

At the office of the *Homestead Telegraph* you can send and procure for 8c. **DOZENS** A Copy of the *Webster of Webster's*, the latest and most
emphatic proof that *Latro cubera vivit*.

A. SWATSON & CO., LD.
Hobart, 22nd October, 1908. [7]

BIRTHS.

On the 1st November, Hongkong, the wife of JAMES A. WILSON, of a daughter. [1298]
On the 1st November, at No. 1 Mountain View Peak, Hongkong, the wife of HERBERT I. GEDDY, of a son. [1299]

At Wuchang, China, on the 21st of October, 1908, the wife of the Rev. FREDERICK T. GEDDY, M.A. of a son.

At Walla Walla, on the 22nd of October, the wife of J. R. CASK, M.D., of a son.

At Am Woosung Road, Shanghai, on the 25th of October, 1908, the wife of W. G. FIELDS, of a son.

At Range V Moss, Shanghai, on the 28th of October, 1908, the wife of D. J. J. [1300]

MARRIAGES.

At Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 27th of October, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A.: the Rev. JOHN HEDLEY, English Methodist Mission, Loofing, Shanghai, to ANNIE SMITH, daughter of William WHITEHEAD, Esq., of Hylth, Northumberland, England.

On the 27th of October, 1908, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., GEORGE EDWARD BURGON to ELIZA FRANCIS HAWKES of Telgorth, Devonshire, England.

DEATH.

At the Ch. Clerard Bank, Shanghai, on the 27th of October, WALTER TURNER ROGERS son of George Rogers, of Stamford-Hill, London, aged 36 years.

remained where he was and his now presumably left no less than six French officers at Fashoda. It was stated that the force consisted of eight Frenchmen, and a force of Senegalese and as only two of the Frenchmen, Major MARCHAND and Captain BARTIER, have left, there must naturally still be six left in possession at Fashoda.

In all probability the Major will be ordered by his Government to await the despatches which Captain BARTIER is bringing to him and the fact that his Government disclaims the responsibility of his leaving his post points to those despatches being of a nature to ensure his remaining at Fashoda as long as possible. That is to say until such time as the British take the bull by the horns and turn him and his force out neck and crop.

In the meantime we are preparing for all eventualities even here in Hongkong, though we do not fancy that there was any occasion for the semi panic which occurred on Sunday last, as the taking in of stores and coal by the fleet at present here is merely a preliminary measure. Had matters been so grave as some folks would have had us believe we do not think that the *Powerful* would have been allowed to remain in dock until this afternoon, but would have been hurried out yesterday morning and coaled immediately.

Still the situation is grave enough as it stands, and it appears as though we were nearer to a great war than we have been for years past. It is just touch and go and the least thing may cause the explosion. Consols are, however, still at £109.2.6. and until they experience a decided drop we do not think that the situation can have changed much for the worse.

TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN MESSAGES.

THE FAS ODA INCIDENT.

LONDON, October 30th.

Maj. Marchand has unexpectedly arrived at Kherson and is proceeding to Cairo. It is officially stated in Paris that the guilty Fasbada, on his own initiative, Captain Bratler has been sent to Egypt with instructions for Major Marchand.

PLAGUE ON A SAILING SHIP FROM HONGKONG.

The French barque "*St. Nicholas Anne*," from Hongkong arrived at San Francisco with plague on board. The Captain and a sailor died on the voyage.

THE DREYFUS CASE.
The Cour de Cassation has decided upon a supplementary enquiry involving the examination of the entire Dreyfus Case.

(From the *N. C. Daily News*.)

KANG YU-WEI ARRIVES IN JAPAN.
Kobe, October 25th.
Kang Yu-wei arrived here last night by the *Kawachi Maru*. He was met outside the harbour by Japanese officials.

THE PEKING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, October 25th.
Examinations for entrance into the new
Peking University are set down for the middle
of November. Anyone applying after the above
date will not be received.

LI PING-HENG.

There is a report current in the Six Boards that the Empress-Dowager is anxious to recall Li Ping-heng, ex-Governor of Shantung, to active service again.

[Note.—This official though a very honest one is at the same time one of the most conservative of mandarins and a genuine hater of all things foreign. He was degraded in 1897 when just promoted to be Viceroy of Szechuan, owing to the murder of the two German missionaries in Shantung resulting also in the seizure of Kiaohow Bay by Germany.—ED. N.-C. Daily News.]

THE KUANGSI REBELLION.
KUEILIN, October 25th.
H.E. Huang Hual-sen, Governor of Kuangsi,
arrived on the 23rd inst. at Kueihshien with a
large force to suppress the rebels in the vicinity.
[Note. Kueihshien is a district of Huichow
prefecture on the borders of Wuchow. Kueihshien
is said to be the headquarters of the chief rebel
leader Li Kieh-ling, who never was captured by
the troops.—ED. N. C. Daily News.]

THE SZECHUAN REBELLION.
CHUNGKING, October 25th
Although as already reported the rebels under
Yu Man-tse have destroyed over 150 miles of
telegraph poles, etc., the authorities dare not
send any one to repair the damages for fear of
the rebels. The excuse is that there are not
sufficient telegraph materials to restore the line.
Communication is still closed between Chung-
king and Chengtu.

ATTACK ON FOREIGNERS AT PEKING.
TIENTSIN, October 26th.

A large number of braves belonging to General Tong Fu-shing's Kansu regiments attacked a party of Foreign employees belonging to the I-Han Railway Survey at a place on the Lukouchiao-Paoing Railway line. It is not known how many English engineers were injured, but a native secretary of the Railway Company and two workmen were killed.

PLOTS AND COUNTER-PLOTS.
PEKING, 16th October, via
TIENSIN, 27th instant

A story told this morning by a high Palace official is to the effect that on the night of the 23rd instant there was an attempt to place the son of Prince Ching on the Throne, with the connivance, of course, of the Empress Dowager herself. But the plot was not put into immediate execution owing to the strenuous opposition of the

of two imperial clansmen who were the Tsangli Yamen, who declared that so long as the Foreign Powers could not interfere with the Empress Dowager's "Regency," but that it would be most dangerous otherwise, "if someone else were to be placed on the Throne in place of Kuang Hsi, to whom the Foreign Ministers were all accredited. It is, however, very suspected that the two Imperial Clansmen who interfered with the plot have some other project against the Emperor in mind, which they also wish to put into execution. The Empress Dowager, however, had to give way to these Imperial Clansmen's remonstrances owing to their "superior knowledge of Foreign Affairs," by virtue of their being Ministers of the Tsangli Yamen.

PEKING, October 27th, Noon.
All the insulations on the telegraph poles in the vicinity of Lohow Bridge for a long distance

General Tung Fu-hsiang's Kansu corps, and the Metropolitan Telegraph Office sent workmen to repair the damage and restore the lines they were savagely attacked by the soldiers and prevented from doing the work. In answer to the petition of the Telegraph authorities the Ministers of the Tungti Yamen have instructed General Tung Fu-hsiang to arrest the leaders of the riotous soldiers and punish them with the utmost severity.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report, says:—On the 1st 11.40 a.m.: The barometer has risen in the extreme North and remains almost steady elsewhere. Pressure is high over N. China, low in the N. E. part of the China Sea. Gradients are on the whole rather steep on the coast and in the N. part of the China Sea. FORECAST:—Fresh N. and N. E. winds; cloudy, some rain.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

S.M.S. Powerful came out of dock to-day.

INSPECTOR ALLEN, of the Sanitary Department, prosecuted thirteen householders in various lanes in the city for neglecting to keep their premises in a clean and wholesome condition. Fined \$5 each.

When excitement was at its height over the *Wu-pen d'ist* at Peking, the *Novos Vriyma*, a St. Petersburg Journal advised that Russia, France, and Germany should watch the British fleet at Taku.

The following men-of-war were at Taku Bar on the 23rd ulto. U. S. S. *Boston*, *Patrol*, and tender *Nero*; Japanese, *Suma-Kin*; French *Jean Bart*; and four Chinese gunboats. A party of thirty blue jackets sailed from the *Jean Bart* for Peking the same day.

THE *Echo de China* hears that the Europeans employed on the Wooning Railway are shortly to be replaced by "Chineses." It considers it imprudent as a human to confide the lives of a number of passengers to the profound ignorance of Celestial engineers. "We are quite ready," it says, "to make a tour to another world, but we are egotistical enough to wish to be conducted there by anybody but a Chinaman."

News has been received from Nanchang the capital of Kiangsi province to the effect that all the schools and colleges of Western learning, recently inaugurated under authority of the Emperor's reform decrees, have been "closed," while their founders have without exception thought it prudent to go abroad for a while for change of air. News like this has been coming in of late with a tiresome monotony from all parts of the empire.

A CHINESE clerk named Hu Wah in the employ of the Botanical Department "faced the music" at the Police Court today, charged with embezzling \$40, the property of the Crown. Defendant's duty was to receive and account to Mr. Ford public monies in connection with the department. Between 1st April and 22nd June he had received sums aggregating to \$40 which he had not paid in. When defendant was accused of embezzling the money he ran away after having confessed to Mrs. Ford whilst Mr. Ford was getting out a warrant. The surety had since paid the amount. Mr. Ford, who prosecuted, said that defendant bore a good character and he did not press for a heavy penalty. Commande Hastings sent the dishonest clerk to gaol for four months.

THE following Notice to Mariners, No. 330, was sent us from the Coast Inspector's office :—

CHINA SEA.
Ch'foo, District.
WEIHAIWEI LIGHTS.

The following Notice to the Fleet, issued by Sir Edward Seymour, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Force in Chinese Waters, concerning the establishment of a Light on Flagstaff Point and the re-lighting of Chaopet-tai Light, is hereby translated for general information.

"Centurion, at Wel-hai-wei, 4th October 1893.
"HYDROGRAPHICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 5
"WEL-HAI-WEI.
"I.—LIGHT ON FLAGSTAFF POINT.
"A Light was exhibited from Flagstaff Point on the 10th September. It is a Group Occulting red and white Light, showing three eclipses every two seconds.
"The Light will show over the western

"The Light is situated on the islet off Flisstaff Point, which is about 2 miles to S.E. of Wehlwal city. It is elevated 45 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather the whole light should be visible 10 miles, and the red miles.

"The Light is exhibited from an iron column
12 1/2 feet high, and the column and dwelling are
white.
"Chao-pai-tsui Light has been re-established
and shows as formerly.
"(Signed) E. H. SEYMOUR, *Vice-Admiral*
By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,
W. FRED TYLER,
Acting Coast Inspector

THE HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Nine Members took part in the Spoon Competition on Saturday afternoon—Following are the scores:—

	100.	500	600	H.Cap.	Total
Mr. D. McLennan	32	34	37	—	98
Mr. A. Watson	34	37	37	—	98

Mr. G. W. Hales.....	33	31	1	96
Mr. G. H. Coles.....	32	33	31	1
Sergt. Bowery.....	34	29	29	1
Mr. Stackwood.....	30	26	23	12
Mr. A. Read.....	30	30	24	6
Mr. I. Marshall.....	31	30	28	1
Mr. Diggins.....	31	21	17	14
Mr. F. Beck.....	27	23	26	6

* Winners of Spoon.

A Return match with the King's Own Regiment has been arranged for next Saturday 2.30 p.m.—The Team and Reserves will be advertised later.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

TIENTSIN, October 25th.

Lord Charles Beresford has spent a week in Peking, and returned here yesterday. I have not learnt whether his visit was a very instructive one or not yet, but I believe it was attended with very little demonstration either Chinese or foreign, in fact his mission generally appears to be characterised by a quiet investigation, which is far more satisfactory than a lot of figures, verbal or actual. The demonstration is, we hope going to take place after his return.

He did not have any interviews with Chinese officials until Thursday last, the 26th, or not until four days after reaching Peking. On reaching Peking yesterday he immediately attended a Chamber of Commerce meeting called for the occasion, in which a very plain statement of the attitude of the Chinese Government toward the desire was made by leading mercantile official, Lord Charles pointing out that his object was to get as clear and concise a representation as possible of commercial opinion on this side to lay before the mercantile world at home. I was told that Lord Charles has expressed both pleasure and surprise at the cordial and enthusiastic spirit he has encountered among both

stands men up north, and I can tell you Tienstin stands six feet something in his socks after this flattering assurances of "distinguished consideration." At the same time it cannot be said that Lord Charles has particularly flattered Tienstin dovescocks. It requires a pretty fierce contemplation of their glorious achievements of his up to the hills, and the performances of the *Cowboy* to make the genial old "Squire" so extremely impressive. Stufing newshounds at a dramatic supper last evening is not so easily reminded of Tol more than Alexander. However, he has not come to be impressive here, and our interests are well served by the fact that he is "Fighting Charlie" the popular idiom of all ranks in the home land and that when he goes home and tells the good folks that he has seen and what he has heard they will believe him. He will tell them a great deal that has been told them before unworriedly by the intelligent press; and he will re-erect a great deal that Consul has diligently engraved in his books and reports. But of what use has been the telling if it has fallen on deaf ears? The public ear will be open to Lord Charles's, and perhaps will the public mouth, with astoundedness, as it it were really and truly a newly discovered and wonderful truth he was unfolding it. May we grow patient to the weariness of it, and philosophical to the verge of indifference, and we shall be given occasion for something grossly arouses the public realization of the British interests really at stake in China before it is too

An impression prevails that something must and will be done before next spring; but—me thinks I have heard—that "believe. Rumor is afraid, that things are not really quite so peaceful and satisfactory; in Peking as they are generally believed to be, but when I try to probe the rumor for some substance I am baffled. It is easy, however, to be backed up here, which makes the honour and glory of really capturing a "real live fact" all the more brilliant and gratifying. It was with immense satisfaction I was able to wire you the other day that the French Legation doctor had really seen and

examined HIS M. JESTY. THE EMPEROR. The report reached me from excellent sources but I rushed round a bit to test it before committing it to the tender mercies of the telegraph office. But it was quite correct. It is considered a great score, by Frenchmen on the part of the French, by Britishers on the part of the English. I am assured by those who were in Peking at the time that the Tsungli Yamen were somewhat alarmed by the persistence

with which the English people in Shanghai harped upon the Emperor's probable death, and appealed to Sir Claude to stop the Emperor. Sir Claude is reported to have replied that the fast and quickest way to stop them was to let a French plenipotentiary see the Emperor and pronounce upon his health. Sir Claude with the customary air dealing spirit of all British procedure probably suggested the French Legation doctor as a suitable person, and any way he was the medico who was straightway invited to feel the Imperial pulse, with the result already wired you. The fact of a foreign doctor having been called in has created some sensation in Chinese circles I believe, but whether favourable or otherwise.

wise I do not quite comprehend. A story is abroad that the Emperor tried to escape from his seclusion the other day, but I do not think there is any foundation for it, as even he would hardly be likely to make such a foolhardy attempt, especially at a moment when the British Legation is not showing any disposition to father any more reforms. Having furthered Kang Yaw's interests a little there is now a disposition to shuffl the whole story out of sight. I believe the subject is a "painful one" in Peking.

There has been a **LITTLE TROUBLE ON THE LINE** and one or two of the foreign employees of the railway have been stoned. Six samples of the ligation, one of the stones that a little from the station. The story says that some troops stationed between this and the capital, began smothering themselves re-ning trucks on the line near one of the stations, and when told that this was a breach of the regulations and not to be allowed, they threw stones and behaved in a disorderly manner, with the result that one or two foreign heads were more or less injured. Of course the matter up, and will manage the conviction of some more or less irresponsible coolies as guilty as he can be caught.

Tientain has

OPENED THE SEASON

with some theatricals, Sydney Grundy's well known "Arabian Nights" being given here by our local A. D. C. with brilliant success. It would have been impossible to find more suitable exponent for the respective characters in this scintillating little farce had a much wider "sphere of influence" than Tientain represents, been canvassed for the purpose, and the sparkling little piece went galli from beginning to end and was thoroughly enjoyed by a bumperhouse, all the more so, as last year we did not get anything from the T. A. D. C.

The weather here has been abnormally warm for the season, and consequently unhealthily enjoyable, but a change is approaching, and as usual I suppose, the races next week will be attended in great coats and fur collars. The entries for the meeting are unusually large, and a good time is anticipated, though times are not astonishing, and several "pows" are being kept very dark. The races will wind up with a Race Ball, the first hop of the season.

Tientsin has at least a

CHURCH BUILDING.

In the older days there was a missionary church house in the Takti Road where all the missionary compounds are located, and there is a Catholic church, and a very small room with clerical windows and a cross at the top which is designated by courtesy All Saints Church, under the auspices of the U. P. C. But the missionaries have not their pence together and constructed a small but substantial brick church in the Extra Concession, which forms a prominent object now to that mud express. It was formally opened on Sunday last and when the roads to it are made, it will be a great consolation to the members of that congregation.

they could.

How to send you a few more lines later this k.

GREAT EASTERN AND CALEDONIAN GOLD MINING CO., LIMITED.

Messrs. Lutgens, Eismann & Co., General Agents of the Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Limited, forward us the following report received from the manager at the mines:—

October 31st, 1893.

Great Eastern Mine.—I have called tenders for a rise of 50 feet on the reef, so that we shall be ready for stopping, when the ore from this level will be acquired. We can continue driving later on, and this is the stopping out of the mine can go on at the same time, without that men are in each other's way.

Zulu Mine.—We have driven on the reef to level 7 feet and north 14 feet. The reef is a little irregular, and will probably pinch and bulge out in its course. At present it is out four feet wide, and the stone is of the same rich quality. We are raising stone now at this claim.

Rising Shaft New.—This is down to 123 feet, and we are now busy sinking well holes to the rising shaft reef. The latter is only 15 feet wide in the north end and about 3 feet wide in the south, with every indication of getting larger with greater depth. The stone carries a lot of mineral, besides about one ounce per ton of free gold, as far as the dish prospect enables us to judge.

Bank of Zulu Mine.—I have let contract to drive north on this line led. The reef in the north end is at present 9 feet wide, whilst in only about one foot in the southern end, where the floor has pushed it almost out. I have been men driving a shaft to see where it is running, and have no doubt that the reef will be a fine size again once we get away from the floor. I am pushing on the development work here with all possible speed, as we shall be able to draw very large quantities of ore from this mine for our battery.

Caledonian Mine.—I have stopped the work here for the time being with the exception of half a shift.

Battery work is proceeding as fast as possible, the boxes are in position and as soon as all the foundation timber is fixed, the worst part of our work is over. I hope to be able to start next week with the battery chow, for which the timber is now arriving. The weather here is very dry.

THE UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES OF CUBA.

While the sugar and tobacco have been the Principal commercial products of Cuba, their importance may soon be equalled by others less generally known. The soil and climate of Cuba are eminently adapted to all tropical fruit and vegetable culture. In fact, these products grow so luxuriantly and naturally here that the natives raise all they need for home consumption and for sale at a small profit. Bananas grow with the most extraordinary manner, but the variety is poor and there exists only a little scientific culture to make it equal to any imported into the United States. We import some 15,000,000 bunches of bananas into this country every year and Cuba could produce every one at a nominal cost. Probably the banana, next to the coconut, is the best poor man's fruit. It grows without much cultivation, and hence it is the lazy man's fruit as well. But when we come to oranges and pineapples, it is quite a different matter. These two fruits require cultivation and the most careful attention. In Cuba the plants are raised until the fruits reach market.

Oranges grow as freely in Cuba as they do in Florida or California. There are thousands of semi-wild groves scattered throughout the island which produce fruit so inferior that they are of little value for market purposes. These trees, however, can be budded and grafted with fine Florida oranges, and in two years they can be made to yield large crops of exquisitely flavored fruits. There is an opportunity for making a fortune in securing these neglected trees such as the early ones found in Florida when they first realized the value of the wild orange tree.

The pineapple of Cuba can be raised to perfection. The famous Porto Rico "sugar loaf" pines can be duplicated in Cuba. People never realized what enormous and delicious "pines" could be produced under good cultivation until the London gardeners raised them in hothouses. Two years ago these magnificent pineapples from London hothouses were imported into this country, and sold as high as \$3 and \$4 apiece. They were as superior to the ordinary pineapple as a modern Florida orange is to a semi-wild product of the old island. It is believed that half of the pineapples can be raised in Cuba as even a small one of an English hothouse. The soil, the climate, and all other conditions are favorable to the perfect development of the fruit, provided the owner is willing to give the necessary labor and intelligence required for the production of all fancy fruits. It is this knowledge and skillful labor that Americans can and will supply.

Other fruits of great commercial value flourish in Cuba like the proverbial green bay tree. Lemon trees reach a superb size there and the fruits are equal to the famous imports of the Mediterranean. The Medians grow here. No effort has been made to raise lemon groves systematically. Coconuts are native products of the island, and they thrive without apparent effort in the rich soil. The grape fruit, shaddock, lime, and semi-tropical fruits, which have obtained a small foothold in Florida grow well in Cuba. Many little known fruits, such as the guava, sapotas, sapodillas, and kumquats, are commonly found in all parts of the island. Many of these have peculiar flavors and it requires a resident in the island to make one acquire a taste for them. On the other hand, there are many tropical fruits raised in Cuba that only need to be tasted by Americans to be appreciated. These can be cultivated with every prospect of success.

But if fruits are important products of the Cuban soil, what must one say of the vegetables. These grow and yield crops about every month in the year. Tomatoes are as plentiful as sand on the seashore. Violes never cease to produce fine tomatoes. In midwinter it is possible to purchase in Cuba corn, celery, lettuce, tomatoes and artichokes cheaper than in our American cities in midsummer. The plants simply revel in the warm, moist climate.

Market gardening in Cuba would be the easiest sort of work that a farmer could undertake. With considerably less cultivation than we give to our gardens and farms in the United States, fruits and vegetables produce remarkable crops, and without fertilizers the same land continues to raise plants and their fruits without prodigious luxuriance.

Onions and potatoes raised in Cuba are equal to any on the Bermudas, and they could be shipped to the United States at less cost than from the latter place. In a very few years American brains and industry could monopolize most of the trade in tropical fruits and winter vegetables, which is now controlled largely by alien West Indian planters.—*Scientific American.*

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB'S
SIX-A-SIDE COMPETITION.

Moberly's team still on an undefeated. Their latest victims are Looker's team whom they beat yesterday by 3 goals to nil. Looker had to start with four men and some time elapsed ere the laggards turned up. In the meanwhile their side lost a goal. The losers played better than the score indicates and gave their opponents plenty of work.

Looker showed about the best play on either side and he was assisted by Deacon, Anton and Bonke-Smith.

On Moberly's side, Kew and Moberly were about the best but both who acted as substitutes played very well. Hancock was of no account as a forward being everywhere but in the right place, and always trying to trick good men when he had a safe pass.

The table stands on yesterday:

Team. Played. Won. Drawn. Lost. For. Against. Points.

Moberly's 4 4 0 0 15 3 6

Looker's 4 2 0 2 5 3 4

Noble's 4 2 0 2 3 4 4

Looker's 4 2 0 2 4 9 4

Leithbridge's 1 0 0 1 4 4 2

David's 4 0 0 4 0 9 0

FIRE AT WUHU.

On Sunday evening, the 29th ult., Wuhu was visited by a fire that burned for the best part of an hour.

It occurred to the south of the small river and near the big one, and resulted in the burning of 12 houses, 8 of which were shops. Had it taken place an hour or two later, when the people were sleeping, there would have been loss of life as the fire swept over the town with great rapidity. As it was not, no one was hurt. Providentially the wind blew the fire towards the big river, and it did not spread to the opposite bank where hundreds of small houses would have been destroyed, and the fire engines (1) had come on the scene before the fire had reached the big river.

With the help of the water front would find a fireman's extinguisher as useful in cases like this as a bucket for such things in vain.

It is reported that the fire had insured their houses at the time (the fire) but he had not yet paid the premium and he had found the fire engine for the first time.

THE VISIT TO THE EMPEROR.

The Echo de Chine states that it has received a very important letter, dated 22nd inst., from Peking, giving the details of the visit of Dr. Dehève and M. Visière to the Emperor. We translate this letter as follows:

"It is extremely difficult to get precise information on the subject of the interview on the 18th between M. Visière and Dr. Dehève on the one hand and the Emperor on the other.

"The interview maintained by the visitors, especially on the professional side, is easily understood.

"The doctor and M. Visière were received on the side of the lake or gardens in a small hall at the two extremities of which they found the Emperor seated and the Emperor, both seated in the Chinese arm-chairs.

"The Emperor had in front of her a table with a yellow cloth. She had the ordinary Tartar head-dress with some precious stones and pendants of coral, and wore an embroidered plum-colored robe.

"The Emperor had in front of him a yellow foot-stool and wore the usual Audance costume and winter hat with a knob of plaited silk.

"After having saluted the Emperor, the visitors, accompanied by Prince Ching, approached the Emperor, and Dr. Dehève proceeded to a complete examination of his Majesty.

"It is impossible for us to give the details of the examination and the results. All that we can say is that the health of his Majesty presents no immediate danger, and that he suffers chiefly from anæmia.

"During the whole length of the visit, the Emperor followed with great attention the doctor's examination and seemed reassured by his conclusions.

"Dr. Dehève and M. Visière then retired and after having partaken of a collation offered by their Majesties, they returned to the Legation.

"This letter is interesting as far as it goes, but it really tells us nothing we did not know before. The close watch which the Emperor-Dowager kept on Dr. Dehève's movements is quite intelligible, but after all it is impossible to be certain that it was the Emperor whom Dr. Dehève saw. If there are one or more doubles of the Emperor in the palace, they would naturally be sufficiently like him even to deceive M. de Visière, who has only seen him previously at a distance seated cross-legged on a dais in all the immobility that Chinese etiquette demands.—N. C. D. News.

BURIED TREASURE ON THE
CORNISH COAST.

"BEYOND THE DREAMS AWAKE."

A correspondent writing to the Western Morning News tells a curious story of vast treasure which, it is said, lies under the sea in the Lizard district. Every now and then, he declares, Spanish dollars more or less battered are found on the beach to the back of Gwennolva Church, about five miles from the Lizard Head. In 1783 a gullion was wrecked on the spot, having on board, it is alleged, seventeen million dollars, besides bars of gold, which were to be deposited in London for safety during the unsettled state of national affairs in Spain. The greater part of this wealth is still buried deep between the sands and rocks where the vessel went to pieces, not far out from the cliff. At low tide the water is about six feet deep, but owing to the exposed character of the coast and the fury of the broad Atlantic waves the sea has never been smooth sufficiently long to give those a chance who have at different times gone to considerable expense and labour to recover the sunken treasure. From time to time hundreds of dollars have been picked up, and only recently Mr. J. Toy, from London, of Helston, found one. On one occasion a few years since Mr. Toy found so many that the fact was reported to the Board of Trade, and a share of the spoil was handed over to the Government. Scores of coins have also been found in the fissures midway up the cliffs, where they had been washed by the waves in a gale. A quarter of a century ago Mr. Toy was one of a company who sunk a shaft from the top of the cliff through the rock below high-water mark, and near which the treasure is believed to be lying, the idea being after a storm or heavy ground swell the buried specie or a large portion of it, would be driven into the hole by the action of the waves. But before the work was completed the sea broke in and the shaft had to be abandoned. Other plans to recover the specie have regularly failed.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Lordship the Puisne Judge
Mr. A. G. Wills)

November 1st.

EXTRAORDINARY CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

J. C. dos Remedios said Chan Shiu, complainant of Messrs. Douglas Lippell & Co., to recover \$300 as damages sustained by plaintiff on being run down by defendant's ricksha.

Mr. Grist appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Dennis for defendant.

Plaintiff said he was a merchant and commission agent. On 26th August about 3 o'clock he was walking down D'Aguiar Street. He heard someone shout and turned round and was knocked down by the shaft of defendant's ricksha. The shaft struck him on the chest. Mr. Mehta picked him up and he went to the Post Office where he sent his letter and then went to see Dr. Steadman who told him to get some plaster and to see him again four days later. During that time he was confined to his house. His business was buying and selling and he made about five or six thousand dollars a year. The doctor's bill was about \$50 and the Dispensary \$10 or 6. Plaintiff then related his sufferings.

Mr. Dennis asked the amount of the claim. Plaintiff: I will pay you \$300 if you will suffer that (Laughter) I do not want \$300, I want justice.

Mr. Dennis asked that judgment should be entered for defendant with costs, considering what plaintiff said.

Plaintiff (looking up surprised):—No, I want the \$300.

Mr. Mehta, exchange broker, was called as a witness for plaintiff. He said that on the day in question plaintiff was walking slowly with his head down in D'Aguiar Street in the direction of the Post Office, crossing the road. The shaft of defendant's ricksha knocked plaintiff down. The ricksha was going a little more than moderate speed. Sipping witness was in defendant's place he would not have been knocked down.

Mr. Dennis said that if any one was to blame for the accident it was the plaintiff who went into the way of the ricksha. He should have kept his eyes open while walking in a public street.

Asked as to the liability of foot passengers, the Puisne Judge said that he had held over and over again that foot passengers had to get out of the way of rickshas and out of the way of dogs. (Laughter).

Mr. Dennis, continuing, said that Mr. Mehta's version was the correct one. The plaintiff was not as vigilant as he should have been and Mr. Mehta himself admitted that he would not have been run over if he was in plaintiff's place. It was all a pure accident and there was no liability. The plaintiff was crossing the street and he was trying to avoid a ricksha, rolling up behind him and came into collision with the ricksha. The ricksha stopped there and then, the defendant got off picked up the old man's letters and told him that he was sorry for the accident.

Evidence was then given by defendant and another witness.

The Puisne Judge said this was more a case for a jury who would take a broader view than a judge. However, he would do his best. It seemed to him on the subject of negligence of this kind, *prima facie* the defendant was liable but if there was contributory negligence then defendant was not liable; also if with the exercise of reasonable care the defendant could have avoided the accident, then he was liable. There were two reasons why the plaintiff in this case could not succeed, first, it was an accident, secondly there was contributory negligence. People going about streets must exercise a due amount of care. Under the circumstances he gave judgment for defendant with costs.

BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN AND
THE STRAITS, LTD. VERSUS
WAIPOOKEE AND WOO
CHEEDONG.

JUDGMENT AT LAST.

H. H. the Tatal has at last given judgment in the above matter as follows:—

This is a case in which the defendants refused to pay extra calls on their shares in the above bank, in consequence of which I, the Puisne Judge, heard the case in accordance with Treaty, at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, with Mr. Brennan, H.B.M. Consul-General, at Shanghai, on the French sitting as Assessor. Accordingly on the 13th day of the 7th month of the present year (19th of August, 1897) I had assembled before me, at the above named place, the plaintiffs and defendants to this case, with regard to the hearing of the evidence of which there were repeated adjournments made by Mr. Hansson and Mr. Stokes on behalf of the plaintiff Bank and Mr. Jernigan on behalf of the defendants.

I find that the most important principle involved in this case is as to what law should be applied in giving judgment thereon, and whether the special agreement made between the plaintiffs and the defendants should be binding upon the said defendants. I now find that in which it is stated that in the event of any disputes arising between the plaintiffs and defendants the said defendants declare their willingness to abide by the laws of Great Britain. In Article 2, clause 3 of the Charter Convention there is the statement that in the event of any disputes arising between the two countries, as the law of the country to which the defendants belong, and that the officials of the two countries trying such cases shall obey the instructions contained therein. In the said Charter Convention. It is therefore evident that in determining the procedure governing cases involving the subjects of the two countries the respective governments have already agreed to the manner in which such should be tried and therefore no deviation from said instructions is permissible. Moreover, we have it clearly set forth in the treaties that British subjects in China are treated alike only to the laws of Great Britain, but whatever Treaty or Convention there may be between the two countries, Chinese subjects are not to be governed by the laws of their own country. All subjects of China within the boundaries of this Empire are therefore governed and subject to the laws of China. Without, therefore, going to any other question, one thing seems certain. The special agreement above named can never ("a myriad times never") be set on top of a treaty executed between the two countries, nor can it interfere with the authority which China possesses over her own subjects. Now as the said special agreement between the parties to this suit is greatly contrary to the meaning of the treaties, it should therefore be forthwith cancelled and made null and void. For the sake of the said plaintiffs, complaining

that the said defendants Woo Cheedong and Wai Poowee have refused to pay extra calls on their shares I find that according to Chinese law there is none whereby a man may be forced to pay extra money on his shares against his will, hence I cannot allow the present suit, and order that the case be dismissed. This is my judgment.

(Signed) TSAT.

A brevet officer of the second grade station, Superintendent of the Kiangnan Customs, and Intendant of the Military Circuit of the Soo-Sung-and-Tai prefecture.

The 24th year of the reign of Kuang Hui 9th moon, 10th day (24th October, 1898).—Shanghai D. Press.

ALLEGED CASE OF HYDRO-
PHOBIA AT SHANGHAI.

On Monday afternoon last, says the Shanghai Daily Press of 26th ult., a dog running about in the vicinity of the Public School, apparently in a state of madness, flew at a Chinese boy and bit him badly in the face. Then it rushed at a Japanese coolie but was fortunately driven off by a foreigner who was in the vehicle.

Should it prove the case that the dog was suffering from rabies it certainly behoves the Authorities to take immediate and stringent measures in the matter. The unnumbered and vagrant dogs to be found about the streets, especially after dark, are a veritable source of peril to all. On Monday morning last whilst returning to the scene of the fire in the Canton-road, one of the firemen was rushed at by a dog which emerged from behind a garbage heap deposited by the roadside, and had it not been for his long bro's would probably have been badly bitten.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1895.

Barometer 29.818

Thermometer 80.1

Humidity 77

Rainfall 8.58

TO-DAY.

Barometer 30.05 29.93

Thermometer 73 73

Humidity 60 66

Rainfall 0.01

TO-MORROW.

Tuesday, 1st November, 1898

Chinese—18th of 9th moon of 24th year of Kuang-hui.

High water—Morning 11hr. 38min.

Afternoon 5hr. 10min.

Low water—Morning 1hr. 10min.

Afternoon 5hr. 30min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1841—The Emperor ordered the defences of Taku and Tientsin to be strengthened.

1843—The Morrison Education Society's School opened.

1845—Temporary Government House completed.

1853—Russia declared war against Turkey.

1854—The discovery ship *Enterprise* arrived in Hongkong from the Arctic Ocean.

1856—War between England and Persia commenced.

1858—The Queen proclaimed direct ruler of India.

1856—The port of Oahu-bon, Annam, opened to foreign trade.

1894—Death of Alexander III, Czar of Russia. Collision between steamers *Afian* and *Asion* at Yokohama.

TO-MORROW.

Wednesday, 2nd November, 1898.

(All Sun's Day.)

Chinese—18th of 9th moon of 24th year of Kuang-hui.

Moon—Maximum Declination N. 1hr. a.m.

High water—Afternoon 0hr. 25min.

Low water—Morning 10hr. 15min.

Afternoon 5hr. 24min.

Low water—Morning 5hr. 24min.

Afternoon 5hr. 50min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1848—India proclaimed an Empire.

1854—Chinese Highness, tender *Fa-ho* captured by the French.

1888—Tientsin Water Works completed.

1890—Explosion of the Government powder mills at Taling-dai 300 lives reported lost and 1,000 houses destroyed.

1892—Arrival at Hongkong of Mr. W. R. O'Connor, the new British Minister to China.

1896—Li Hung-chang sentenced to forfeit 1 year's pay for trespassing in the Imperial Park.

1897—Death of Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

Tacoma (Colombia) 1st inst.

American (City of Peking) 5th inst.

American (Guelic) 9th inst.

American (China) 17th inst.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Idoro Pans at Kowloon Dock.

Formosa " " "

Windsor Castle " " "

Halifax " " "

Sultan " " "

Harlan " " "

Triumph " " "

Hongkong " " "

Deutscher " " "

Elis " " "

SWATOW.

Arrivals. from Agents.

Oct. 30 Kwangsi Wuhu ..B. & S.

30 S. Richmond Hongkong ..B. & S.

30 Haikang Chefoo ..C.M.S.N. Co.

Departures. for Agents.

Oct. 31 Kwangsi Shanghai ..B. & S.

31 S. Richmond Hongkong ..B. & S.

1st Nov. Yungkol, Haikang.

PASSED THE CANAL.

OUTWARD—Oct. 31st *Endelavour*, 7th Volante.

11th *Enargia*, Melbourne, Katoow; 18th *Shang-hai*, Katoow; 18th *Glanowra*, India; 21st *Bamby*, Harbin; 25th *Arminia*, Bayern, Katoow.

HOMEWARD—Oct. 25th *Liv*, Dardanus; *Glida*, Suez; *Senita*, 27th *Malaya*.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is more reliable, as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and General Debility, than any other remedy known to medical science. Read the following:—"I have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' and have also taken it myself, and can fully endorse the opinion that it is both palatable and efficient, and can be tolerated by almost any one—especially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be taken." MARTIN MILLS, M.D., &c., Shanghai, Books. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—(Advt.)

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CEYLON."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 1st November, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1898. [1-w 5]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BENGAL."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 4th November, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1898. [1-w 5]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FROM LONDON, CHATHAM AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENMURRET."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 6th November will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 13th November, at 4 P.M. otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1898. [1-w 1293]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

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Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1898. [3-1 1293]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S PATENT GENUINE COMPOSITION HAND BRAND.

Announcements.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SAMUKI MARU	NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKO.	TOMORROW, 2nd Nov.
K. W. Townsend	HAMA	at 4 P.M.
KINSHU MARU	SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A. VIA NAG.	TUESDAY, 8th November.
F. J. Brown	SAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	at 4 P.M.
SARO MARU	MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANT-	TUESDAY, 8th November.
J. B. Murray	WERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG,	at 4 P.M.
	COLOMBO and PORT SAID	

*Through Passenger Tickets, and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Trade Central.

A. S. MIHARA.

DR. KNORR'S
ANTIPYRINE

patented.
"LION BRAND."
In Powder and Crystals, also in Drops of 5 grains, easily soluble in Water, Wine, &c.
FEVER, RHEUMATIC and NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

ARGONIN.

(Registered Trade Mark.)
SOLUBLE CASSEIN-SILVER PREPARATION.
Used in Gonorrhea in 1 to 2 per cent. solution possesses similar bactericidal action to silver nitrate, but is distinguished by complete absence of irritating properties.
It is requested that the directions on the boxes for making solutions shall be implicitly followed.

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT & BANK CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1, in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually suppressing inflammation, the use of which does no harm by leaving the functions of the ureters and other organs unimpaired. It cures cystitis, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind. It will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pale and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, nerve toror, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's High Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited, Hongkong, China and Manila.



\$100,000,000 UNCLAIMED!

DOUGLAS REGISTERED LIST containing names of 20,000 Families advertised for to claim property and money since 1700. Price 6d. post free 2s. Every man and woman should buy this book, as instructions are given how to recover property from Chancery. DOUGLAS & CO., 64, Strand, London, E.C. 4. A fortune may await you.

Shipping.

NORTH
GERMAN LLOYD.

(Freight Service.)

HAMBURG
AMERICA LINE.

(East Asiatic Service.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
BABELSBERG	HAVRE & HAMBURG	11th November
ANDALUSIA	LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	11th Nov.
Schroeder	Daylight	
STOLBERG	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	About 17th November
Formel	Passage	
SAVOIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG	About 22nd November
Major	Passage	

*These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents, [98]

Hongkong, 1st November, 1898.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ...

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HAMBURG
AMERICA LINE.

(East Asiatic Service.)

INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

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HAMBURG
AMERICA LINE.

(East Asiatic Service.)

INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

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